Metal for Germany.

as that vessel was about to leave

tain and chief engineer of the boat by

Deputy Collector of Revenue Charles H.

Gass marked the start of what is its-

tended to be the clean up of a large

band of persons believed to be engaged

For a long time, officials believe, met-

als and other materials of which the

Teutonic allies are in great need have

been reaching those Powers via the

were smuggled from this port. Every device that ingenuity could concoct has

a person connected with the Federal de

case it was learned later that Einarsen

had admitted to the prosecutor that this

was his third attempt to carry concealed contraband out of this port, his other ef-

fors having been successful. Both me

wegians, and the vessel on which they

RUMOR DOUBTED IN LONDON.

Kalser's Abdication Report Un-

confirmed Officially.

correspondent at Amsterdam who sent

rumor as published in the Post. Official

circles here have nothing that in any

Ambulance Driver Had Been

Watching Raiders.

Chicago Tribune.

Paris, July 14.—A bomb dropped from German aeroplane yesterday killed G.

Frederick Norton of Goshen, N. Y., who

York on May 26 to begin his duties.

Norton was watching the Germans from the ambulance while they were

returning from a raid under the fire of the French airmen and the anti-aircraft

the ambulance and the fragments kille-

Norton instantly, badly mutilating his

Five men have been awarded the

Paris from their service with section 10

Many Will Watch Skies To-day.

f the American Field Ambulance facedonia. They are James Harle

Macedonia. They are James Harle Knoxville, Frank Fitzsimons of

the last two months.

than a year.

as a driver in the American Ambu-

AMERICAN KILLED

telegram said he had no confirmation of the rumor. The London evening newspapers do not even reprint the

BY GERMAN BOMB

n the Standard Oil Com-

by the Federal Grand Jury.

the two prisoners:

in smuggling contraband to Germany.

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50 PAGES.

HOLL WEG'S RESIGNATION

PRICE FIVE CENTS | In Greater

HENRY ASTOR, LONG OBSCURE. PROVED RICH

Revealed at 85 as Life Owner of Large Parcels Along Broadway.

OLD TRUST FORGOTTEN

Father Disinherited Him for Marrying Daughter of a Gardener.

FARMS AT WEST COPECK

Trustees Ask Approval of Stewardship and Notify Prospective Heirs.

Henry Astor, who might well be called the forgotten Astor, was brought back to the recollection of New York yester-

William B. Astor filed an application in the Supreme Court for approval of their guardianship of the properties, the in-Ensued a great searching of newspaper files and court records and a racking of memories of old inhabitants. Thus Henry emerged from the long obscurity during which he has been growing a long white beard on his farm near West Copeck,

called that he was disinherited by his father for marrying the daughter of William B.'s gardener. None of them apparently knew that long before the marriage—when Heary was 2 years old in fact—a trust had been created for

Has a Large Income.

He is now \$5, so for more than four He is now \$5, so for more than four score years he has enjoyed the income of such bits of property as the Astor and Gaiety theatres and the rest of the city block bounded by Broadway, Eighth avenue, Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth atreets, together with 100 parcels on the middle West Side.

Moreover, when he dies he can split it all up as he wishes among his relatives, even if he can't will it outside the family. He has no children of his own.

Henry Aster was no remantic youth when he defied his father and sacrificed

millions which subsequently went to the Astor Library. He was then 45 years old, a man of energy and good educa-tion, but who preferred the humdrum life of a gentleman farmer to coming New York and being entered in the

Social Register.

When he solemnized his marriage with Maiving W. Astor in the little country church in West Copeck, with but a few of the country people present, some called him mad, for he was apparently throwing away the ransom of a nation. Few knew that years before William B. Aator, his father, John Jacob Astor 2d and Charles F. Southmayd had created the trust which makes him one of the wealthiest land owners in the city.

Trust Reaffrmed in 1869.

The original deed of trust was exeaffirmed by Henry Astor on February 15, 1869. There have been various sets of trustees since the first making of the deed until yesterday when Henry Lewis deed until yesterday when Henry Lewis Morris, Charles A. Peabody and Lewis tion for the approval of their stewardship, which is in reality a friendly litt-gation, as Henry Astor and his heirs have entered notices of appearance by

The extent of the wealth of the beneficarry of the trust fund is not given in figures, but probably it will develop later when the referee appointed by the court approves the accounts of the truspetition contained thirty th powritten pages citing properties, in-Astor has been drawing income since

Cousine farm, which lay in the district part of the upper Tenderloin. The fund also made Henry Astor one-By an agreement reached bether lots on West Forty-fifth store sold in the same manner. West Forty-fifth street d have purchased some property on at Forty-ninth street, between Ninth and tenth avenues

Few Recall the Recluse.

Little or nothing is known of Henry Astor's life or his personality. One man was found in New York yesterday who was found in New York yesterday who remembered having seen film some years 8go, when he came to New York to appear in some litigation. He was described as being typical of a well to do up State farmer, quiet—even homely in his dress—and with a long white beard.

When William Astor, his brother, died some years ago, he carried out the wishes of the father who disinherited lights and left him nothing Henry was

lenry, and left him nothing. Henry was old that he had an excellent opportunity under the law to contest the will. His risver was typical of his whole life, e said. "I have no infared

ther's estate." line trust fund provisions is one which ue, the right to discriminate how estate should be divided. In the ent that he leaves no children he is sewise permitted to exercise this dis rimination among the brothers and sis-ers and their heirs. If he feels disin-med to make this discrimination the reporties shall be distributed equally ong the brothers, sisters and their

Under the terms of the fund all the airs of his brothers and sisters are to receive shares in the property after Astor's death, subject to ife, for her lifetime should she survive This provision was made when the

Trust to Be Continued.

"Her the death of his brothers and he property included in the fund again is to be divided among heirs and kept in trust. If this

Continued on Fourth Page.

SERVICE JOURNAL DENOUNCES CREEL 'Army and Navy Register' Calls Elaboration Fatuous.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Under the caption "The Doctored Naval Narrative" the Army and Navy Register, a service paper, devotes its leading editorial this week to George Creel's description of the encounter between American troop ship under convoy and

American troop ship under convoy and German submarines.

"It was about as fatuous a performance of 'elaboration,' as it has been spologetically cited, as could well be imagined," says the editorial. "It is unperforable unperforable." unpardonable upon any ground that is acceptable to the newspapers which were inclined to circulate it and then the readers of those newspapers who were thus deceived.

"The special rendition of this inci-dent has elicited the defence that it was justified on the theory that the message fattened with embellishment in place of the lean truth would in some mysterious ner 'stimulate' interest in the way manner stimulate interest in the war and at the same time 'gratify' the American public. On the same principles of reasoning and incentive it would be proper and profitable to describe Gen. Pershing and his staff as penetrating to Berlin and subjugating the enemy. That indeed would be gratifying and attimuindeed would be gratifying and stimu-lating in increased proportion to the sur-passing flight of fancy. As for the stimulation of public sentiment by the un-

PERIL OF INFANT Trustees of a trust created in 1824 by PARALYSIS GONE

come from which Henry Astor enjoys. No Danger of Epidemic, Says Health Board-Low Death Rate Sets Record.

> According to figures just made public by Health Commissioner Emerson New flered to make such details as given Yorkers are apparently safe from poliomyelitis this year. Moreover, according Gen. Squier in secret sessions available to the Commissioner, New York last week enjoyed the lowest death rate ever observed in the history of the city. Whereas last year at this time 1,900 true cases of poliomyelitis had been reported to the Department of Health since the first of January, 1916, only seventy-

> seven cases have been reported this year.
>
> Commissioner Emerson called attention to the fact that physicians were evidently much more on the lookout for cases of this disease than they formerly were. In compliance with the department's request they are reporting all cases which are even remotely suspected to the current fiscal year and a limit to the end of the existing emergency on broad powers conferred on military officers in the acquisition of buildings and grounds for aviation work.
>
> Preliminary discussion of the extent to which the House should interrogate the committee brought out sharp criticisms of the more or less detailed information on the aviation plans which the cases of this disease than they formerly were. In compliance with the department's request they are reporting all cases which are even remotely suspected to be poliomyelitis, a procedure which makes it extremely unlikely that any considerable number of cases escape detection and supervision by the health authorities.

Every case reported to the Depart-ment of Health is at once visited by a diagnostician, who if the case is true pollomyelitis either orders the removal of the child to the isolation hospital or makes sure that the child is effectively isolated in the home. In 1916, according to Commissioner Emerson, it was seldom a case of poliomyelitis was sent to the hospital or brought under effective home isolation earlier than two days after the an average of two and one-half hours clapses between the time of reporting and effective home isolation. Where the pa-tient is removed to a hospital an average of three hours additional is coned, but even in these cases the total time between reporting and hospital ad-mission is only a small fraction of what it was last year.

Less than one-third of the cases reported to the department this year as possibly poliomyelitis were true cases of the disease. The rest consisted of children ill with conditions whose symptoms somewhat resembled poliomyelitis. Of these the largest proportion were cases ate \$640,000,000 for the purpose of conof meningitis. Owing to the demon-strated value of hospital isolation in the hospital care of all cases excepting where practically perfect isolation can be provided for the patient at home. Of the cases occurring this year 80 per be provided for the patient at home. Of the cases occurring this year 80 per cent have been removed to Health De-be impossible to tell how many we hospitals. Last year only 50 of the cases were treated in

the lowest general death rate ever re-corded in the history of the city, namely, 10.36 deaths per thousand of popula-future." tion. Equally encouraging, especially for the mothers of little children, is the fact that the death rate among babies under one year of age was 55 deaths per thousand births from the period since January 1 to date. During the correspondant of the loss of the money invested and I believe that the time has arrive and I believe that the time has arrive and I believe that the time has arrive and I believe that the time has arrived and I believe that the time has a respectively. the mothers of little children, is the fact | Minority Leader Mann asked in support ing period of last year the rate was 93. with our country when we can afford to Ten years ago the death rate among spend an immense sum of money in try-

ten years ago the serious problems as twice as great.

A number of writers have called attention to the fact that an increased prevalence of pollomyelitis is frequently associated with or followed by an increase in the prevalence of epidemic grease in the prevalence of epidemic grease in the prevalence of epidemic greater in the battle front; second, whether it will strike demoralization and produce revolution in Germany itself. If I had my way about it I would pass this bill without saying a word."

This statement was great. time is about normal.

GERMANY SEES U.S. **CRUSHING NEUTRALS**

Editor Pictures Embargo as New "Frightfulness. Special Cable Despatch to Tun Sun from the

London Times.

London, July 14.—As a sidelight upon how the American embargo shoe pinches comes the comment of the Frankfurter Zeifung. It is especially interesting in assassinate Government officials, view of Germany's tender treatment of small neutrals as evidenced in the in-stance of submarine ruthlessness. Under the heading "Campaign of An-nihilation Against Little Neutrals;

the Entente."

Brutal Assault by Americans," the German paper says:
"Never has brutality been more shamelessly displayed than in the glorifications of violence of the roughest kind that ascend from the complacent American friends of the world. On the other hand, we hear complaints that it is overwhelming their strength—the cry of the free citizens of the North, before whose eyes the torture chamber is open-ing. America dares what England July 5.

HOUSE PASSES \$640,000,000

AVIATION BILL

Measure Authorizes Building and Operation of Vast Fleet to Win War.

APPROVAL IS UNANIMOUS

Legislators Confer Broad Powers on U. S. Army Officers in Rushing Plans.

WASHINGTON, July 14 .- As an earnest of America's will to win the war, the House celebrated the French national holiday to-day by passing in record time and without opposition or materia; amendment a measure which devotes \$640,000,000 to the construction and op eration of a vast aerial fleet.

Enthusiasm over the prospects for lecisive success on the European battle fronts and the desire of the Military Affairs Committee that the House refrain from demanding details of the plans of expenditure for this vast fleet which might be of value to the enemy almost stampeded the House into pass-ing the measure without debate and

without adequate opportunity for necessary perfecting amendments.
This was prevented by the insistence of Chairman Fitzgerald for thirty minutes in which to discuss the adminis-trative features and appropriation laws involved in the measure. General de-bate was limited to an hour and a half and the reading of the bill was ex

to individual members who should demand them. A suggestion that the House receive this information in executive session was not supported.

Changes in the Bill.

The only changes of any importance made in the bill involved a limitation of the availability of the funds to the end

ciams of the more or less detailed infor-mation on the aviation plans which the Bureau of Public Information has dis-seminated.

"If you tell the enemy what you are going to do in any branch of our service he will get ready to meet you," said Representative Kahn, "and when you go over there with your flying machines he will be ready for you. It is, therefore,

will be ready for you. It is, therefore, advisable that we keep this thing a profound secret."

"Why is it," asked Representative Pitrgerald, "that the only place it is feared to discuss these matters because they may become public is in the Congress of the United States? I hold in and if the gentleman desires information about the aeroplane service he can find it quite voluminously set forth in statements issued by the Council of National Defence. But we must not discuss them here for fear somebody would discover

what has happened." "Clamp Down Lid," Says Kahn. "The committee took occasion to call

from time to time through the Council of National Defence," replied Mr. Kahn.
"That does not make it right. We might
as well begin now to clamp down the

structing aeroplanes cannot she ap-proximate the number of aeroplanes that we make?" asked Representative Cooper of Wisconsin.
"No," replied Mr. Kahn, "because

seroplanes are of different kinds, of dif-

per cent. of the cases were treated in hospitals.

According to figures prepared by the Health Department's bureau of records the death rate recorded last week was the lowest general death rate ever recorded in the history of the city, namely, 10.36 deaths per thousand of populations.

"Did you ever buy a pig in a poke?"

from all parts of the floor, but the attempt to obtain unanimous consent to pass the bill without debate was aban-doned in the face of Mr. Fitzgerald's in-

PLOT TO KILL KERENSKY BARED Germana Sent to Russia to Amanual

nate Leaders. PETROGRAD, July 14.—The Minister of Ways and Communications, N. V. Nekrasoff, has notified all militia chiefs at the various railway stations that in-formation has been receive from the staff that the Germans have sent agents to intentions against A. F. Kerensky, the War Minister. .

Every precaution to thwart the as-

purposes has been ordered GERMANS SHOOT 3 SISTERS.

Fifty-eight Persons Condemned Death at Antwerp.

LENDON, July 14.—The Echo Belge is quoted in a Central News despatch from Amsterdam to the effect that fifty-eight

ting. America dares what England July 5.

shrinks from doing America no only Among them, the newspaper says, overcomes the neutrals but will master warm three sisters who were accused of the Entents."

America dares what England July 5.

Thousands Help Fund for Soldiers' Smokes

IF anything were needed for reassurance of the success of THE SUN'S Tobacco Fund for Our Soldiers in the Trenches it came yesterday through the va-ried activities into which the en-terprise now has branched.

The daily contributions showed the lull that always comes at a week end, but nevertheless were substantial enough to raise the total to \$14,497.52. Tens of thousands of persons throughout the eastern part of

the country availed themselves of the opportunity afforded by the Schulte Cigar Stores to drop their Mutual coupons and certificates in THE SUN boxes placed in each store. There were count-less others who paid over the counters orders for tobacco made out to THE SUN fund. When these boxes are emptied at the end of the week D. A. Schulte, president of the company, will redeem each certificate for two cents in smoke value and will add thirty cents to each dollar

At the Winter Garden it was reported there had been a brisk demand for seats for the benefit performance to be given in the music hall next Sunday evening. You would better get your seat early if you wish to see this show.

Among yesterday's volunteers for the Lenefit were Leon Errol of the "Hitchy-Koo" company. Anna Wheaton and Hal Forde "Oh, Boy!" and Felix Adler, the vaudeville comedian. The full list to date will be found else-where in THE SUN. This will be supplemented further during the

week.

No solicitors or agents employed by this fund. The story will be found on page 6.

700 ARE EXILED

Armed Americans Drive For- the United States, eign Workers From Flat River, Mo., District.

FLAT RIVER, Mo., July 14.—A troop of cavalry and a battery of ar-tillery, Missouri National Guard, arrived here shortly before midnight to take charge of the situation growing out of the deportation of foreigners from Fint River by American born

FLAT RIVER, Mo., July 14.—About 700 toreign born laborers were forced out of the St. Francois county lead belt to-day by American born miners, who insisted that all the foreigners must leave. Americans, armed with shotguns carrying American flags, rushed the foreigners to the railway station every time a train came in. The Americans fired into the air as they herded the foreigners to the trains. No one has seriously hurt.

did not become public until a train bringing St. Louis newspapers arrived a few minutes after 6 o'clock to-night. Members of the mob then discussed whether the guardsmen would attack the American born miners, who insisted that they were justified in expelling the foreigners. The refugees are puzzled and apparently do not comprehend what

by American born miners and townspeople to-night, is this:
"In the past few weeks American born workers have been discharged a few at a time, and Russians, Austrians, and Hungarians have been put to Of the 3,000 employees in the

mines and separating mills about 2,500 are foreign born. The foreigners get same pay as the Americans-\$4.20 There is no strike here, or threat of strike.

strike. The men have no wage griev-ances. They are angry because they eay foreigners are given jobs while Americans are discharged." TROOPS GUARD EXILES.

Deported Bisbee, Aris., Strikers at Columbus, N. M.

gona's deported miners, mill men and until thirty days from the date of merchants who are encamped on the this proclamation, but if on a voyage at desert, half way between Columbus and that time, until the arrival at destinahe Mexican border.

A small city of canvas has sprung up on the site of the Mexican refugee camps on the site of the Mexican refugee camps operate to prevent the payment or restablished by Gen. Pershing, and 1,140 operate to prevent the payment or rethe first time since Wednesday, when they were deported from Bisbee. They came here early to-day under escort of

came here early to-day under escort of United States cavalry.

All afternoon the men have been working in a blistering run setting up tents, digsing pits for field kitchens and

Army officers are ignorant as to what the next move will be and say they have orders only to feed and care for of this Government." the men. The exiles are not being tre as prisoners, but are being guarded by soldiers with side arms and no one is

permitted to enter the camp without s. The men believe the President t order them sent back to their homes, will order them sent back to their homes, but there is no information in camp upon which to base this supposition.

After the exiles had completed establishing camp they all went to the big water tank in the camp, bathed and washed their clothes. Many in the unshaven and unwashed crowd were without hats and wore solled handkerchiers on their heads to keep off the hot sun. Others limped from blistered feet, while old men and the physically unfit had difficulty in marching the mile, to the camp from the railroad.

INSURANCE BY GERMAN FIRMS IS FORBIDDEN

President's Proclamation WIRE SEIZED ON Stops Their Marine and War Risk Business. SHIP BARES PLOT

TO CUT OFF NEWS OF SHIPS

Payment on Existing Contracts Suspended for Duration of War.

WASHINGTON, July 14 .- President Wilon issued to-day a proclamation pro-Norwegian tank steamship Conrad Mohr hibiting German insurance companies from doing further business in marine port yesterday and the arrest of the capor war risk insurance in the United States and forbidding American insurance companies from reinsuring with them. Payment on existing contracts is suspended during the war, except in case of vessels now at sea.

The President's proclamation contains the first official acknowledgment that valuable information may be getting to Germany through German insurance "The nature of marine and sity be in touch with the movements of ships and cargoes, and it has been con-sidered by the Government of great im-portance that this information should not be obtained by alien enemies."

President Wilson's proclamation reads: 'Whereas certain insurance companies corporated under the laws of the ferman Empire have been admitted to ransact the business of marine and war-isk insurance in various States of the Inited States, by means of Beparate Inited States branches established purant to the laws of such States, and e now engaged in such business under the supervision of the insurance departnents thereof, with assets in the United States deposited with insurance depart-ments or in the hands of resident trus-tees, citizens of the United States, for of all policyholders in unknown to the authorities" to take un-

Must Keep Allen Enemies in Dark

'And whereas the nature of marine and war risk insurance is such that those conducting it must of necessity be in touch with the movement of ships and cargoes, and it has been considered by the Government of great importance that this information should not be obtained

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of Amerca, by virtue of the powers vested in ne as such, hereby declare and proclaim that such branch establishments of German insurance companies now engaged in the transaction of business in the United States pursuant to the laws of he several States are hereby prohibited from continuing the transaction of the business of marine and war risk insur-ance either as direct insurers or reinsurers; and all individuals, firms and insurance companies incorporated under any States or Territories of the United States or of any foreign country and established pursuant to the laws of such were States and now engaged in the United States in the business of marine and war on the way to Flat River from St. Louis risk insurance either as direct insurers or reinsurers are hereby prohibited from no matter where located; and all per sons in the United States are prohibited from insuring against marine or war risk with insurance companies incorpo-rated under the laws of the German Empire or with individuals, firms and is all about.

The origin of the trouble, as given American born miners and townsorder transfer to the trouble transfer to the United States or of any foreign country and now engaged in th business originating in the United States with companies incorporated under the laws of the German Empire, no matter

where located. Covers All Existing Contracts. "The foregoing prohibition shall exend and operate as to all existing contracts for insurance and reinsurance which are hereby suspended for the period of the war, except that they shall not operate to vitiate or prevent insurance or reinsurance of and the payment or receipt of, premiums on in-surance or reinsurance under existing on the date of this proclamation, and such insurance or reinsurance, voyage, shall continue in fo Columbus, N. M., July 14.—The voyage, shall continue in force until United States is host to-night to Ariarrival at destination, and if for time

"Nothing herein shall be construed to

"That all funds of such German comworking in a blistering sun setting up panies now in the possession of their tents, digging pits for field kitchens and managers or agents, or which shall here-hauling firewood. Government rations after come into their possesion, shall be were issued to the men for supper, consupper to such rules and regulations sisting of canned beef, canned tomatoes concerning the payment and disposition and bread. To-morrow at breakfast thereof as shall be prescribed by the they will receive a ration of coffee, the insurance supervising officials of the first they have had since leaving Bisbee. State in which the principal office of body.

The men are beginning to consider such establishment in the United States when they will be returned to Hisbee, where they have their families, homes funds belonging to or held for the beneared many of them business affairs. and many of them business affairs. They ifit of such companies be transmitted outare almost universally agreed that they side of the United States, nor be used will be ready to return to Bisbee when as the basis for the establishment, diaccompanied by United States soldiers rectly or indirectly, of any credit within outside of the United States to or

> YANKEE SCHOONER'S **GUNS SINK U-BOAT** Encounters Submarine

Way to Italian Port.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, July 14 .- A submarine was sunk by an American schooner which sailed from this port for an Italian port, according to advices received to-day by the owners of the ves-sel from the captain. The naval gun crew aboard the

Hollweg Admitted Germany Can't Win

LONDON, July 14.—Reuter's

ACCEPTED BY THE KAISER;

MICHAELIS IS CHANCELLOR

correspondent at Amsterdam under date of July 13 says the Bavarian Kurier publishes what the Rheinische Westfalische Zei-Copper Taken From Norwetung calls "an almost incredible and sensational revelation" to the gian; Captain Admits Getting effect that Prof. Harnack on June 30 wrote in a letter which he sent to Munich an account of an interview he had had a few days previously with Dr. von The discovery of 10,000 feet of copper wire hidden in an oil tank aboard the

Bethmann-Hollweg.

According to this account the Chancellor informed Prof. Harnack that his views closely approximated those of Philipp Scheidemann, Dr. Eduard David, Socialists, and Dr. Karl Heine, Social Democrat, but that he could not yet free himself entirely from the influences of the Conservatives, who must first be divided before he obtained a free hand for action.

Dr. von Bethmann - Hollweg said that the greatest danger was from Germans who continued to believe in victory, and added: "In the best case it can only be a

been used to get the contraband past the British blockade. The wire discov-ered yesterday was found, according to a person connected with the Federal de-partments, by fishing at the bottom of the oil tank with a boat hook. Peter Einarsen, the captain, and John Larsen, the chief engineer, were ques-tioned at length by Assistant United States Attorney John C. Knox, and through a lawyer who was called into the case it was learned later that Finarsen FIRST 'VONLESS'

> Michaelis One of People and No Friend of Junkers-Won Position.

were arraigned before United States Commissioner Hitchcock charged with having conspired "with other persons declared cargo out of the port in viola-tion of the customs laws and were re-leased in \$1,500 bail each pending action Dr. Georg Michaelis succeeds Von Bethmann-Hollweg as Imperial German Chancellor on the eightn anniversary of The tanker had cleared for Christianla, her home port, and was off the Staten Island shore making ready for

Bastille.

sea when the revenue officers boarded her. The contrabend her. The contraband was then taken aboard a Government vessel, as were the junker statesman he displaces. is known to hold extremely liberal ideas The circumstances under which the —ideas quite the reverse of those held by the military school of statesmanship typlfied by Von Bethmann-Hollweg. The new Chancellor has sever been metal was discovered and information to the effect that similarly large quantities have been shipped from this port daily in the same manner lead the officials to believe that all of these operations are part of a German plot of considerable size. The identity of the dealers from whom the wire was purchased was identified with those great props of the Hohenzollerh dynasty, the junkers. He is not a noble. As a plain commoner he whom the wire was purchased was learned last evening, and their establishment, which is in New Jersey, was visited by Federal agents, but no arrests were made there.

The alone and connections with the junkers as were maintained by his predecessor. The astonishing thing to Germans in this city—persons who intuitively comwere made there.

The light ball asked for the prisoners was due to the belief that they were small agents of a large band, and perhaps had no knowledge of the scheme in which they were playing a part.

The prisoners both profess to be Norwegians, and the vessel on which they

Chancellery-Von Bismarck, Von Hohenare employed is chartered by the Oest-landske & Westlandske Petroleuum Com-pany of Christiania and Bergen. Its oslohe, Von Buelow, Von Bethmann-Holltensible traffic is in petroleum, which it come up from the bottom. After the customarily thorough gymnasium train-ing, Georg Michaelis entered the ser-vice of the Prussian Government in ring. Georg Michaelis entered the service of the Prussian Government in 1879, taking a small post in the Department of Jurisprudence. Serving in a capacity which over here would be represented by a deputy assistant Attorncy-General, he remained six years. In 1885 he went to Tokio and taught in the German School of Jurisprudence. LONDON, July 14 .- The Morning Post was the only paper in London to print a rumor that Emperor William had abdi-cated in favor of his son Joachim. The

Four years later he returned to Prussia and reentered the Department of Juris-prudence in a ligher post.

His services attracted little attention His services attracted little attention outside of Government circles, but he was gradually forging ahead, and in 1902 he was made oberpresident of the Breslay district in Strate. Breslau district in Silesia. Thereafter he rose step by step until in 1909 he was appointed Under Secretary of State in the Department of Finance, the post he has just vacated to take the Chancellorship. In 1916 he was made Prussian food controller, Coperating with Count

on Batocki, the imperial food con-

roller.

Dr. Michaelis's home is in Berlin. where his circle of friends includes many minent Liberals and snokesmen for Special Cable Despatch to Tun Sun and the reforms in the Government. Germans in the Government.
Germans in this city familiar with
the main facts of Dr. Michaelis's career. who were pondering tast night over the probable significance of his elevation to the Chancellorship, said that one of the immediate effects would be a really democratic German Parliament scarcely believed that Dr. Michaelli would have consented to take Von Beth-Michaelis while doing service for France within mann-Hollweg's post unless he had re-Norton had been on duty only a few days. He was a farmer near Goshen and was 40 years old. He left New ceived pledges from the crown. It was suggested also that the overthrowing of the Von Bethmann-Hollweg influence may have an effect on the morale of

> the western front; and there was even a prediction that Michaelis's elevation power may mean a modification of Theobald von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Chancellor who steps down, had held the office for eight years to a day. He

German armies, especially those on

DANBURY HATTERS York, John Ellington of Yale University SAVE THEIR HOMES W. D. Swann of Boston and Kimberly Stuard of Saginaw, Mich. Section 10 has been in Salonica and Macedonia for more Loewe Compromises Suit for About \$175,000.

ment of about \$175,000, a judgment of \$252,000, costs and interest in the case of D. E. Loewe & Co., hat manufacturers, against 166 members of the half-outlines was a superscript of the partial to the cost of the superscript of the partial to the cost of the existing situation or in strengthening the will of the partial to the cost of the partial to the cost of the cost of the partial to the cost of Those who are about to start on their vacations or who contemplate a holiday within the next forty days will cast anxious eyes at the sky to-day, at the same time praying that no rain de-scends. For this is St. Swithin's Day mions was compromised this afternoon. and according to the legend associated with the name of the Bishop of Win-chester if it rains to-day it will rain

The settlement ends proceedings for the foreconsure of the homes of 140 of the union hatters in Danbury, Bathel and Cajinadilla, Monteagudo, Dieppa and Mendez have been condemned to death by court-martial for participation in the settlement ends proceedings for the settlement ends proceedings for the settlement ends proceedings for the control of the union hatters in Danbury, Bathel and Norwalk. Formal notice of withdrawal Bathmann-Hollweg had been prevented court of Hartford Monday, D. E. Loewe been condemned to death by court-martial for participation in the settlement ends proceedings for the settlement ends proceedings for the settlement ends proceedings for the settlement of the union hatters in Danbury, Bathel and Vice-Chancellor, replied that Dr. von Bathmann-Hollweg had been prevented for the plaintiff flow. difficulty in marching the mile to the camp from the railroad.

The naval gun crew aboard the schooner was composed of six gunners and a petty officer.

Harmanas, N. M., July 14.—W. B. Cleary, Bisbes attorney and labor advocate, who was among the deported, in a carge of 1000 barrels of resin, court, who was among the deported, in a carge of 1000 barrels of resin, and a petty officer.

Harmanas, N. M., July 14.—W. B. Cleary, Bisbes attorney and labor advocate, who was among the deported, in a carge of 1000 barrels of resin, and the fine and a petty officer.

Calsadilla, Monteagudo, Dieppa and Monday, D. E. Loewe, Mendes have been condemned to death to vessel that the attack occurred in the Meditardam of the plaintiff firm, expressed satisfaction with the settlement, saying he was glad the long litigation was ended, one fall, as these views indicate, to meet the conditions set forth in the foreclosures if it could be avoided.

Fought Imperial Plan for Granting Extension of Franchise.

VON STEIN ALSO OUT

Prussian War Minister Wanted No Peace Without Annexations.

NEW MAN IS A LIBERAL

Crown Prince at Father's Dictation Led Campaign to Depose Leader. .

LONDON, July 14 .- Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German Imperial Chuncellor, resigned to-day, the eighth anniversary of his induction into the office. The Emperor accepted the resignation and appointed Dr. Georg Michaelis, Prussian Under Secretary of Finance and Food Commissioner, to the Imperial Chancellorship.

The message relating to the resignation of the Chancellor was circulated through the wireless stations by the German Government and was received by the British Admiralty.

It is understood that Von Bethmann-Hollweg had refused to indorse the Kaiser's electoral reform project. Not ess interesting is the report that Dr. Michaelis is of strong liberal incline

Prussian Minister Resigus.

Another development of considerable significance is recorded on what appears be good authority. A Berne despatch says an official telegram has been rethe latter's elevation to that post. It is the anniversary also of the fall of the Bastille of his retirement lies in the fact that the Prussian War Ministry is in reality the War Ministry for the German Empire and that Gen, von Stein is a stanch the bitterest opponents of the policy of peace without annexations or indemnities. Recently he aroused the ire of the Socialists by taking part in the distribution of pan-German propaganda against peace efforts.

From all accounts, Von Bethmann-Hollweg's retirement was preceded by much activity on the part of the Crown Prince, the Emperor's eldest son mak-Imperial Chancellor. A Copenhagen despatch to the Exchange Telegraph chief of the General Staff, and Gen Ludendorff arrived in Berlin yesterday morning in response to an imperial summons. According to the Tageblast, they had a long conference with the Crown Prince before being received by the Emperor

Fought by Crown Prince.

dicted that the former's activity be so interpreted as not to increase the chances of peace. Foreign opinion, the Tageblatt writer believes, will hold the Crown Prince's party responsible the Chancellor's fall

quizzed each Deputy in private, the in dividual audiences lasting more than half an hour each. He is reported to have said that he did this in accordance with the wish of the Emperor, who had suggested that he form his own opinion of the Chancellor's policy through interviews with party leaders.

The Tageblatt openly regrets Von

Bethmann-Hollweg's retirement. The Socialist organ Vorsacerts assumes that the royal instructions insure the passage of the Prussian reform bill in the form prescribed by the Kaiser. Other papers believe the Conservatives are capable of disobeying the sovereign and frustrating

Reorganization Needed

Baron von Zedlitz, the Free Conservative leader, says in the Morgenpowt that unless circumstances, notably the ou both houses of the Prussian Parliament will pass only a half way suffrage meas ure. The Bourse Gazette, National Liberal, says a majority of that party can not be counted upon to support equasuffrage in Prussia. The Tagetiatt and other journals assume that a thorough reorganization of the upper house will be necessary before the equal suffrage

bill can pass.

The Conservatives and members of the Clerical or Centre party in the Diet have started to play for delay and profess now to believe it will be impossible for the Government to submit the bill before October. According to Berlin despatch by way of Amsterdam, the Conservative party has published a statement that it cannot admit that the new franchise measures have been made tracessory by the experiences of the way.

According to a Berlin telegram, during the meeting of the main committee the next forty days, while if it be to-day it will be fair for the next forty days.

attached savings bank accounts of the speaker moved that adjournment be hatters. The total amount of the judg-taken because the political effuation was not sufficiently clear for the Gov-about \$315,000.